



ERRORS IN 1912
GIVE HOPE TO
REPUBLICANS

Wilson's California
Lead Then Overcome
After a Month

HUGHES GAINS
IN MINNESOTA

New Mexico and North
Dakota Seem Safe
for Wilson

Charles E. Hughes, William R. Wilcox, Republican national chairman, and other campaign managers found backing yesterday for their resolution to wait for the official canvass of votes in California, Minnesota, New Mexico, New Hampshire and North Dakota before conceding the reelection of Woodrow Wilson. All hopes at present of upsetting the apparent victory of the President are pinned on California. The official count begins in that state tomorrow and probably will take a week.

In justification of their hesitancy the national committee made public yesterday the chronology of the result in 1912 in California, when it was uncertain whether Colonel Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson had carried the state. Ultimately the state's thirteen electoral votes were split, eleven for Roosevelt and two for Wilson. Wilson first took the lead, and subsequently the Colonel overcame it and succeeded in winning a large majority of the electoral delegation.

1912 Result Long in Doubt

The statement given out by Mr. Wilcox after it had been approved by Mr. Hughes follows:

"The results given in California in 1912 show precisely why the Republican national committee cannot at this time concede the election of Mr. Wilson and must await the official count in this and other states. The files of 'The San Francisco Chronicle' show the following:

"On Wednesday, November 6, the day after election in 1912, 'The Chronicle' said the indications were that Mr. Wilson had a safe plurality over Colonel Roosevelt. The Democratic state chairman claimed the state by 20,000.

"On November 7 'The Chronicle' said that a storm had delayed reports, and that no figures were available from four counties. Returns from 3,668 precincts out of 4,372 gave Mr. Wilson a lead of 6,237 (nearly twice Wilson's present lead in California).

Roosevelt Gets Lead

"On November 8 The Associated Press announced that Colonel Roosevelt was in the lead by 130 votes. Six changes had been made in the vote from Los Angeles in the previous twelve hours; each change increased the lead of Colonel Roosevelt. With three Los Angeles precincts out and 136 precincts elsewhere in the state out, the Wilson vote stood 280,125, and the Roosevelt vote 280,255.

"The collapse of the Wilson plurality was due to the way election figures in Los Angeles had been compiled. The Democratic county chairman placed the Roosevelt majority in that county at about 13,000. The clerk of Los Angeles County was appealed to by the political leaders for an accurate count. He made a semi-official tabulation of the returns, which showed startling discrepancies from the results obtained unofficially by political headquarters and newspapers. Much of the discrepancy was due to the scratching of Wallace, who headed the Progressive electors.

More Changes Ordered

"On November 9, returns compiled from 4,293 precincts out of 4,372 gave Colonel Roosevelt 281,497 votes and Mr. Wilson 280,843 votes. On November 13 returns from all but five out of 4,372 precincts gave Colonel Roosevelt the state by 24 votes. On November 17 it was announced that Secretary of State Jordan went to Los Angeles to take personal charge of the count.

"On November 24 it was announced that the District Court of Appeals in Los Angeles had thrown out one precinct which had given Colonel Roosevelt a majority of 104. On December 4, 'The Chronicle' announced that, if there were no more changes due to court decisions and to the auditing by the Secretary of State, there would be, according to the official count, 2 Democratic electors and 11 Progressives. A change of ten votes would elect another Democrat, it was stated.

That gives an idea of what may be expected just now. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilcox intend to wait until the Secretary of State certifies to the official count in the states where the voting is close on the official returns. Meanwhile state chairmen, national committeemen and local lawyers in the five states mentioned have been instructed to see that the interests of the Republican candidate are safeguarded, and that the count and result are regular.

Points to Frequent Changes

Mr. Wilcox pointed yesterday to the fact that there is usually a variance of a few thousand votes between the unofficial returns and the official canvass. Late returns from California yesterday, with all but thirteen districts reported, gave Wilson a plurality over Hughes of 3,512 votes.

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Emerson Motors Stock
Worth What You Please

NOW BEING SOLD TO THE
GULLIBLE PUBLIC AT \$7.00

Their Cars, When and If Made, Ought To Be Safer
Than Their Financing—Their Great Factory Still
on Paper, Their Assets Shadowy, and Their
Future Problematical—However,
Nobody Can Lose Except Public

For several months the purse-loose American public has been putting its money into the fabulous shares of a concern called the Emerson Motors Company, Inc., which intends to enter the motor business.

The Emerson Motors Company was incorporated last April in Delaware, with an authorized capitalization of \$10,000,000, divided into 700,000 shares of common and 300,000 shares of preferred stock, making one million shares in all, with a par value of \$10 each.

The first thing that happened was a division of the 700,000 shares of common stock. The treasury of the company got 100,000 shares. The promoters who conceived the Emerson idea took for themselves 330,000 shares, and the balance of 270,000 shares was sold to a man named N. F. Wilson for \$470,000 in promissory notes. The promoters' stock is said to be locked up in a safe on the premises. It does not matter where it is. The company has issued it outright and has to carry it on the books as a capital liability, just as much as if it had received money for it. Whatever the legal subterfuges may have been by which the stock was originally issued, the above is the ultimate result, as shown by the company's own statement.

Our interest lies in the stock that went to Wilson. With his 270,000 shares he enters into an agreement with persons styling themselves "investment brokers," notably O. E. Chaney & Co.

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REPUBLICANS WIN
CONGRESS BY 7

Only Three Seats in Doubt
—Small Parties Have
Five Members

Washington, Nov. 11.—The Republicans are virtually sure of a majority of seven over the Democrats in the next House of Representatives. This fact became established to-night, when returns from all but three of the 435 Congressional districts were received. Democratic victory in the three doubtful districts would still leave them in the minority, but the winning of the five members who have been elected by independent movements or minor parties would give the Democrats a majority of one. Three of the minor party candidates, however, are expected to vote with the Republicans. The House Speakership, organization and control of committees will be in the hands of the Republicans, who will have 217 and possibly 220 members, compared with 210 or 214 for the Democrats. The election of James E. Mann, Illinois, as Speaker may not be favorable to representatives of the minor parties, in which case it is expected that the Republicans will be forced to select another candidate.

With the results in three districts still in doubt, the party alignment in the next House by states will be as follows:

State	Rep.	Dem.	Others
Alabama	10	7	—
Arizona	5	3	—
Arkansas	6	4	1
California	1	3	—
Colorado	4	1	—
Connecticut	4	1	—
Delaware	1	1	—
Florida	12	12	—
Georgia	2	6	—
Idaho	2	1	—
Illinois	21	4	—
Indiana	11	9	—
Iowa	11	8	—
Kansas	3	5	—
Kentucky	2	9	11
Louisiana	4	7	—
Maine	2	4	—
Maryland	11	4	11
Massachusetts	12	1	—
Michigan	11	1	—
Minnesota	8	1	81
Mississippi	2	14	—
Missouri	1	1	—
Montana	3	3	—
Nebraska	3	3	—
Nevada	1	—	—
New Hampshire	2	2	—
New Jersey	10	—	—
New Mexico	26	16	1
New York	1	9	—
North Carolina	3	13	—
North Dakota	3	6	—
Ohio	9	13	—
Oklahoma	3	3	—
Oregon	2	7	—
Pennsylvania	29	5	2
Rhode Island	2	1	—
South Carolina	2	1	—
South Dakota	2	8	—
Tennessee	18	—	—
Texas	2	2	—
Utah	2	—	—
Vermont	2	1	—
Virginia	1	9	—
Washington	4	1	—
West Virginia	4	2	—
Wisconsin	11	—	—
Wyoming	1	—	—
Totals	217	210	8

*Doubtful. †Protectionist. ‡Independent. §Progressive. ¶Socialist.
Total membership, 435.

Hughes Cheered at "Pollyanna"
Charles E. Hughes went to see "Pollyanna" at the Hudson Theatre last night. The press agent boasted that he looked glad when it was over. Applause compelled him to rise after the first act, but he paid no attention to shouts of "Speech!" Another outburst of applause came after the second act, and this time Mrs. Hughes arose and bowed.

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AMERICAN AID
IN VILLA HUNT
IS SPURNED

Cabrera Says Mexico
Will Die Before Ad-
mitting Aliens

PEACE PARLEY
NEAR RUPTURE

Carranza Envoys Declare
Army of 10,000 Will
Engage Bandits

By H. W. FRANCIS

Atlantic City, Nov. 11.—Mexico would rather die drenched in the blood of her own people than allow its wounds to be stanchied by alien hands.

This is Venustiano Carranza's answer to American offers of assistance in settling affairs in his revolution-racked republic. With vehemence Luis Cabrera, head of the First Chief's representatives in the Mexican-American joint commission, delivered the dictum to the American members to-day.

"Your kindness we appreciate," he said. "Your humanity we admire, but your interference we can only resent."

"Villa is undermining your government, ravaging your land, slaughtering your citizens and reducing your standing in the eyes of the world," the Americans had pleaded. "Will you not allow the United States to send its forces into Chihuahua to capture Villa, to root out every trace of banditry in the lawless sections of the north and then turn the territory over to your government in good order?"

The Mexicans smiled through half shut eyes and slowly shook their heads, replying as one that such action would entail humiliation of the sovereignty of the country. And then came Carranza's impassioned declaration, followed by American attempts at explanation and consolation, and soon after by the breaking up of the session.

Conferees May Split

Peaceful relations between the commissioners of the two countries are bound by a thread which threatens to break at every meeting. One question too abruptly put, one suggestion too pointedly made, the Americans realize, may stampede the Mexicans and end the conference. Every allowance is made for the excessive sensitiveness of Mexican patriotism, but the Americans are now determined to mince words no longer. As a result, a sudden disruption of the commission would surprise none of its members.

The American offer of aid in capturing Villa came after a discussion of the outlaw's newly reported activities. The Americans had information that a considerable force of Villistas was moving south from Chihuahua State toward the cotton belt section of Durango, ostensibly for the purpose of confiscating the maturing crops. The advice received stated that the Villistas' objective undoubtedly was Torreon, the military key of Northern Mexico, but that the advance upon that place would probably be made from the west after the invaders had marketed their confiscated cotton and replenished their supplies.

Confirmation of earlier reports that Chihuahua City was completely cut off from railroad communication, both to the north and south, and that Villa forces were in possession of Jimenez, Santa Rosalia and Parral, was contained in the advice received to-day.

Say 10,000 Seek Villa

The Mexicans were asked what action the Constitutionals would take in the face of the menacing action of Villa. They replied that Generals Maycotte and Murguía, with ten thousand Carranza troops, were marching northward from Torreon to meet the encroaching Villistas. A "great battle," they again declared, would be waged at Escalon.

The Americans pointed out that all reports tended to show that Villa was not north of Torreon, but west of that place, and that if the Carranza troops were marching north, they were going away from him. The Mexicans said that was a military matter with which they were not conversant, but that the

CHILD IN PLAY SETS
BABY BROTHER ABLAZE

Strikes Matches to Amuse Infant
He Is Guarding

Mrs. Alfred Sorrenson, of 3959 Ambrose Road, Great Kills, Staten Island, decided it was too fine a day yesterday for her baby, George, one month old, to stay indoors, even if she did have work to do upstairs. So she put George in his carriage on the porch and told his brother Alfred, two years old, to watch him.

Alfred, anxious to keep his small brother amused, got a box of matches from the kitchen and scratched them, one by one, on the side of the carriage. It was a most successful mode of entertainment until a match broke and the blazing head lodged inside the carriage.

George was so badly burned he may die, and Mrs. Sorrenson blistered her hands and arms trying to smother the flames.

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SPY ARRESTED
IN BERNSTORFF
HOLD-UP PLOT

Dr. Karl Graves Held
as Blackmailer of
Countess

HER LETTERS
IN HIS HANDS

Prince Hatzfeldt, Embassy
Counsellor, Makes Charge
—Prisoner Denies It

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 11.—Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, known as the "international spy," was arrested here to-day by United States Secret Service agents, charged with attempting to blackmail Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador. Officials of the Department of Justice and of the German Embassy charge that he stole private letters addressed to the Countess, believing them to be love letters from a supposed admirer in Germany, and attempted to dispose of them to Prince Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, counsellor of the embassy, for \$3,000.

Dr. Graves pleaded not guilty before United States Commissioner Anson Taylor to-night, and was released under \$2,000 bond for appearance at a hearing on Wednesday.

The arrest was made as Dr. Graves left the residence of Prince Hatzfeldt shortly before noon, after discussing with him the disposition of the letters. He is alleged to have come into possession of the letters at Hoboken about two weeks ago, just after the arrival of the Swedish steamer Oscar II.

Letters Smuggled Past Censor.

A German agent on board the vessel is said to have smuggled the letters through the British censorship, and, whether Graves stole them, as charged in the warrant, or obtained them through collusion with the courier, officials are not sure.

The joke is on Graves, according to The Tribune's information. The supposed love letters are declared, in informed quarters, to be from a female cousin of the Ambassador, who is looking after his personal estate in Germany. Naturally, they are full of endearing phrases, such as one woman uses to another, but they are not signed, and were therefore supposed to have been written by a man. One of the inclosures was a financial account which Graves is said to have taken for a cipher message.

Graves first came to Washington ten days ago and went to the German Embassy. There he obtained an appointment with Prince Hatzfeldt and saw him at his home. The prince pretended to be deeply interested in Graves's proposal, and asked him to return with the letters last night.

Graves failed to keep this appointment because of missing his train in New York. He appeared this morning instead; went to Prince Hatzfeldt's house and was arrested as he emerged. Meanwhile, detectives had removed his belongings, including the letters, from a room in the Hotel Sterling.

Resents Blackmail Charge

"Because of the high importance of the matters involved," he said, "I can say nothing now, and may not be able to say anything at any time. But I do object to this charge of blackmail. Such a thought never entered my mind; I had no intention of blackmailing anybody, and I maintain that no blackmail is involved. I came here merely to dispose of these letters, which had come into my possession."

"How?"

"Ah, never mind how. They came into my possession, and I wanted to dispose of them."

"Did you attempt to get into communication with Countess von Bernstorff?" he was asked.

"No, certainly not. Countess von

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Suffering of German
People Has Sunk Deep,
Tribune Woman Finds

Only One Smiling Face Grooms Madeleine Z. Doty on Her
Journey to Hamburg—Crossing the Border
an Exciting Experience

Miss Madeleine Zabriskie Doty, formerly a member of the Russell Sage Foundation staff, author of "Society's Misfits," has returned from a trip through Germany. Miss Doty went as a representative of The New York Tribune and "The Chicago Tribune," to observe wartime conditions and to distribute in Germany money raised by the Christian World Fund to help German babies suffering from the war. She was thus enabled to obtain an unusually close view of actual conditions in the German Empire to-day.

Miss Doty's experiences and observations will be described in a series of articles written for The Tribune, the first of which appears to-day.

By MADELEINE Z. DOTY

"Will you go to Germany?" It seemed a large order. I and my ancestors are American, but my name is wrong. Madeleine (French) Zabriskie (Polish) Doty (derived from the English Dotten).

"We want the truth," said the editor. "You're a neutral, you want peace; we think you tell it."

That settled it. To be asked to tell the truth is a proposition not to reject.

The quickest route to Germany lies through Norway, for all steamers, both Dutch and Norwegian, must sail around the north of Scotland. On the 15th of July I boarded the Kristianiafjord. I have never been to Norway. It is like going to Greenland. My heart is in my boots. I feel very small and without courage. At the last moment I want to desert. As the steamer pulls out of the dock New York seems a heavenly city and my family waving a last farewell infinitely precious. I feel I am being cast out of paradise.

But it is a jolly ship's company. In a day my fears are forgotten and I am absorbed in the adventure ahead. Every one on the steamer has a mission. There are some naturalized German-Americans, many Swedes

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LINER COLUMBIAN
SUNK BY U-BOAT

American Ship's Crew
Lands in Spain—Case To
Be Put Before Wilson

London, Nov. 11.—The American steamer Colombian, of the American Hawaiian Line, has been sunk by a German submarine thirty miles off Cape Ortegal, Spain. This information was received here to-day from Reuters' correspondent at Madrid and from the American Consul at Balboa. The crew was reported to have landed safely at Corunna, Spain.

On Wednesday the Admiralty station picked up wireless calls for help from the Colombian, saying she was being shelled by a submarine. Nothing further was heard of the vessel until to-day's reports. The Colombian sailed from Boston on October 21 for Genoa, touching at St. Nazaire, France, on November 2. She had a crew of about 113 officers and men, but no passengers.

One American, Paul Rutledge Danner, of Cambridge, was on board the British steamer Arabia when it was sunk November 6 in the Mediterranean, according to a dispatch from the American Consul at Bombay, India. Danner, a Harvard graduate, was returning to America from India on a vacation from Y. M. C. A. work.

The sinking of six more ships, with a total tonnage of nearly 10,000, was reported by Lloyds to-day. Three were Norwegian, two British and one a Danish steamer. Several lives are believed to have been lost. The Norwegian steamer sunk was the Trippel, the Baltic and the Fordland; the other victims were the British steamers Marga and Earl, of Forfar, and the Danish vessel Freja. Several of the crew were missing.

In addition, Lloyds reported that two boats from the British steamer Bogota, reported sunk yesterday, were missing, only seventeen of the crew having been picked up.

Wilson to Face U-Boat
Problem on His Return

Washington, Nov. 11.—The case of the American steamer Colombian, reported sunk off the Spanish coast, will be laid before President Wilson by the State Department early next week as part of a general summary of recent submarine operations, construed by some officials as forecasting a radical change in the German policy.

Information regarding the Colombian was so incomplete to-night that no official would predict what part the case might play in final determination of this government's course. Late in the day the American Consul at Balboa forwarded the report that the vessel had been sunk thirty miles off Cape Ortegal and her crew saved, but no details were given. The dispatch immediately was called to the attention of Secretary Lansing.

Points to be cleared up before a decision is reached involve the questions of whether the vessel was fired upon without warning, whether she carried contraband and whether she attempted to escape.

The report received several days ago that the Colombian was being shelled by a submarine led many officials to believe that she probably was running away, thereby sacrificing her immunity from attack. If she carried contraband and was properly warned the case may resolve itself into a question of indemnity.

"Civil War" Term Opposed

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 11.—Resolutions to "educate the people of the United States, especially the Confederate veterans," in the use of the term "war between the states" in preference to "Civil War," were adopted to-day by the general convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy here.

PEACE SCHEME,
LONDON CALLS
HOLLWEG TALK

British See Far-Flung
Berlin Propaganda
to End War

BELGIAN OFFER
VIEWED AS RUDE

Germany Promised to Give
Austria Slice of Balkans,
Is Charge

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 11.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking before the Reichstag committee on German willingness to join a peace league and on the blame for the present war, ostensibly was replying to Viscount Grey. But really he was taking the first step in a clever move toward peace.

The most significant feature of the Chancellor's speech was his omission of any reference to Germany's plans in the Balkans. There is a reason for that omission. After the military occupation of Poland, Germany and Austria discussed the future state of Poland with the view of offsetting the promises of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas.

Austria Promised Balkan Lands

Austria stood out for a large share of Polish territory and Germany agreed to buy her off with Balkan annexations. Since Poland has been declared an independent state—in name, at least—the Central Powers evidently are confident of the realization of their ambitions in the Balkans.

The German Chancellor knows that his country will be supremely satisfied if at the close of the war he can point to a Berlin-Bagdad route, to German influence steadily penetrating into Turkey, with Palestine and Arabia—not to mention India—as the ultimate goals. So now he says: "I have never indicated that the annexation of Belgium was our intention."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg emphasizes Belgium, but Great Britain wants to know about the Balkans also. Remembering the Chancellor's speech of last April, it discounts his latest professions, preferring the sincerity of the leader of the Centre party, who, following the Chancellor, said: "Belgium must remain in German hands, politically, militarily and economically."

Big Peace Movement Begun

If Bethmann-Hollweg is sincere, Britain wants to know why thousands of Belgians are being transported to Germany like so many slaves; why Germany is using the machinery of the American Relief Commission as justification for making slaves out of the Belgians.

In previous dispatches I have referred to peace movements. There is a big, systematic one now under way, and it would be foolish to minimize or underestimate the importance and strength of the agencies working in various directions.

Official life here is fully cognizant of the strenuous efforts that must be taken this winter to combat the peace propaganda cunningly disseminated by Germany in neutral countries. The Entente Allies have never stated their terms of peace. Pacifists underestimate the feeling here.

Views Are Far Apart

There are, first, the minimum demands of the British middle party that Germany continue independent, but with no military or political hold on the buffer states, though not necessarily excluded from opportunities of colonial expansion; that Belgium and Serbia be restored and reimbursed for their losses, and that France regain Alsace-Lorraine.

That is an extremely moderate view compared with that of the war-to-finish party. Even the middle party insists that the war must continue until the German people admit defeat—not by crying for quarter, but by turning down and repudiating Prussian militarism, responsible for their position.

Bethmann-Hollweg's whole speech is interpreted as an effort to make neutrals believe that Great Britain is bound to annihilate Germany, though the latter is merely fighting for life in a defensive war. He is "willing at all times to join a peace league," but "henceforth no aggressive coalition should be formed"—which, according to the British view, means "a world parliament without parties."

Fear League Against Britain

The German Chancellor's references to a league of nations to enforce peace have made a poor impression here, especially his assertion that "during a war the neutrals, according to his (Grey's) desire, will have to remain neutral and patiently endure every

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